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STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			EXAMINER TRUJILLO, JAMES K	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/629,604

Applicant(s)

ISHIDERA ET AL.

Examiner

James K. Trujillo

Art Unit

2116

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 12-30, 32-49 and 51-56 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 12-30, 32-49 and 51-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 55 and 56 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/31/07 has been entered.
2. Claims 1-10, 12-30, 32-49 and 51-56 are presented for examination. Applicant has canceled claims 11, 31, and 50.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-6, 10, 12-21, 26, 30, 32-41, 46 and 51-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Vong et al., U.S. Patent 7,030,837.
5. Regarding claim 1, Vong teaches a terminal device having a power saving mode (screensaver or an off mode for a main display, computer is not on or hibernate mode, col. 9, lines 29-31) in which the terminal device works with less power consumption than in a normal mode, said terminal device comprising:

a first display section the display of which is turned off during the power saving mode and resumed when restored to the normal mode (Monitor/main display 207, col. 9, lines 29-36);

a storage section which stores at least one URL on a network (RAM/ROM 318, figures 3 and 4);

a second display section (Auxiliary display 307) which displays either the URL stored in the storage section or identification information corresponding to the URL at least during the power saving mode (wherein the URL is necessary in order to connect to a server over the Internet, col. 7, lines 37-43, col. 9, lines 29-36); and

an access processing section (serial interface 206 and network interface 214 together with processing units 210 and 316) which executes access processing against the URL, or a URL corresponding to the identification information, displayed on the second display section in response to a cancellation operation of the power saving mode to obtain information from the URL and display the obtained information in the first display (information displayed on the auxiliary may be displayed on the main display in response to an event; a power status event, col. 7, lines 50-56; col. 8, lines 50-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36; specifically, as disclosed the main display is in an off mode and the information is displayed on the auxiliary display, when the main display is caused to be active the information would be displayed on the main display, i.e. switching between displays based on an event such as a power status event).

6. Regarding claim 2, Vong taught the terminal device according to claim 1, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein, depending on a URL type, the access processing section activates an application program necessary for accessing the URL, and said application program

accesses the URL (information from the Internet is processed, col. 2, lines 41-50, col. 3, lines 24-27, col. 7, lines 37-43, col. 7, lines 50-55 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

7. Regarding claim 3, Vong taught the terminal device according to claim 2, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein, when the URL type is a type designating a Web page address on the network, the access processing section activates a browser program, and when the URL type is a type designating an electronic mail address, the access processing section activates a mail program (col. 2, lines 41-50, col. 3).

8. Regarding claim 4, Vong taught the terminal device according to claim 1, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein the storage section stores a URL accessed last time before shifting to the power saving mode (col. 8, lines 50-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

9. Regarding claim 5, Vong taught the terminal device according to claim 1, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein the storage section stores an arbitrary URL according to an instruction by a user (col. 8, lines 50-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

10. Regarding claim 6, Vong taught the terminal device according to claim 1, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein in the case the storage section stores a plurality of URLs, the terminal device further comprises: a first operation section for selecting a URL, or identification information corresponding to the URL, displayed on the second display section out of the plurality of URLs (separate applications assigned to the auxiliary display unit, col. 7, lines 44-56).

11. Regarding claim 10, Vong teaches a device having a normal working state and a standby state, comprising:

a subordinate display section which can display information in the standby state (Auxiliary display 307, figure 1); and

a processing section which performs processing corresponding to the information being displayed on the subordinate display section (serial interface 206 and network interface 214 together with processing units 210 and 316) at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal working state (col. 8, lines 50-57).

a main display section the display contents of which are placed in a visible condition during the normal working state, or placed in an invisible condition during the standby state (col. 8, lines 51-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36); and

a detection section which detects an operation for shifting the display contents of the main display section from the invisible condition to the visible condition (col. 8, lines 51-57);

wherein the subordinate display section display contents of which are placed in the visible condition even when said main display section is placed in the invisible condition (col. 8, lines 51-57), and

the processing section performs processing corresponding to the information displayed on the subordinate display section at the time of the detected operation to obtain information from the URL and display the obtained information in the first display (col. 7, lines 50-56 and col. 8, lines 51-57).

12. Regarding claim 12, Vong taught the device according to claim 10, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein the normal working state is a normal working mode in which said main display section is placed in a display condition, and the standby state is a power saving mode in which said main display section is placed in a non-display condition and the device

works with less power consumption than in the normal working mode, and the detection section detects a shift from the power saving mode to the normal working mode (col. 8, lines 51-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

13. Regarding claim 13, Vong taught the device according to claim 10, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein a URL of a Web page is displayed on the subordinate display section, and when a state shift operation is detected by the detection section, the processing section displays on the main display section the Web page corresponding to the URL displayed on said subordinate display section (wherein the URL is necessary in order to connect to a server over the Internet, col. 7, lines 37-43, col. 8, lines 50-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

14. Regarding claim 14, Vong taught the device according to claim 13, as described above. Vong teaches further comprising: a registration section in which the URL displayed on the subordinate display section can be registered by a user (wherein a user assigns functionality is interpreted to be registering by a user and therefore inherently includes a registration section, col. 8, lines 58-63).

15. Regarding claim 15, Vong taught the device according to claim 13, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein the URL displayed on the subordinate display section is a URL of a Web page the update of which is detected (wherein the URL is Internet radio, or a stock ticker which inherently requires updating, col. 3, lines 24-25 and col. 7, lines 37-43).

16. Regarding claim 16, Vong taught the device according to claim 13, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein the URL is a URL of the Web page the update of which is detected by patrolling the registered URL and determining an updated condition of each URL (wherein

the URL such as Internet radio, or a stock ticker inherently requires patrolling, col. 3, lines 24-25 and col. 7, lines 37-43).

17. Regarding claim 17, Vong taught the device according to claim 10, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein information related to voice data is displayed on the subordinate display section, and at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal working state, based on the information displayed on the subordinate display section, the processing section performs regeneration of the voice data corresponding to said information (Internet radio, sports, news, MP3, col. 3, lines 24-27, col. 7, lines 37-44 and col. 8, lines 51-57).

18. Regarding claim 18, Vong taught the device according to claim 10, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein information related to an electronic mail is displayed on the subordinate display section, and at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal working state, based on the information displayed on the subordinate display section, the processing section performs processing related to the electronic mail corresponding to said information (col. 2, lines 41-50 and col. 8, lines 51-57).

19. Regarding claim 19, Vong taught the device according to claim 18, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein, based on the information displayed on the subordinate display section at the time of the detected operation, the processing section performs processing related to the electronic mail corresponding to said information (col. 2, lines 41-50 and col. 8, lines 51-57).

20. Regarding claim 20, Vong taught the device according to claim 19, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein information related to an electronic mail address is displayed on the subordinate display section, and when a state shift operation is detected by the detection

section, the processing section displays on the main display section a screen for creating an electronic mail addressed to the electronic mail address corresponding to the information displayed on the subordinate display section (information may be display between different display based on events, col. 8, lines 51-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

21. Regarding claim 21, Vong taught the device according to claim 19, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein information related to a received electronic mail is displayed on the subordinate display section, and when a state shift operation is detected by the detection section, the processing section displays on the main display section the received mail information corresponding to the information displayed on the subordinate display section (information may be displayed between different display based on events, col. 8, lines 51-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

22. Regarding claim 26, Vong taught the device according to claim 10, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein information related to an executable program is displayed on the display section, and at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal working state, based on the information displayed on the display section, the processing section executes the program corresponding to said information (information may be displayed between different display based on events, col. 8, lines 51-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

23. Regarding claims 30, 32-41, and 46, Vong taught the claimed device therefore he also teaches the claimed program.

24. Regarding claim 51, Applicant has stated in the response to the restriction requirement that the claim 51 is generic to all of the other claims. Therefore they are rejected for the same reasons.

25. Regarding claims 52-54, they are rejected for the same reasons as set forth hereinabove.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

26. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

27. Claims 7-8, 22-25, 27-29, 42-45, and 47-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vong in view of Hollon Jr., U.S. Patent 5,768,164.

28. Regarding claim 7, Vong taught the terminal device according to claim 1, as described above. Vong does not expressly disclose wherein the first display section is mounted so as to be opened and closed against a main body of the terminal device, and the second display section is disposed in a visible position when the first display section is placed in a closed condition.

Hollon teaches a terminal device similar to that of Vong having a first display section the display of which is turned off during a power savings mode and resumed when restored to a normal mode and a second display section which displays at least during the power savings mode (col. 2, line 65 through col. 3, line 5). Hollon also teaches wherein the first display section is mounted so as to be opened and closed against a main body of the terminal device, and the second display section is disposed in a visible position when the first display section is placed in a closed condition (figures 1 and 2). The invention of Hollon is directed toward a portable computer having the advantage of being easily mobile.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of both Vong and Hollon before them at the time the invention was made, to modify the terminal device of Vong to use the terminal device of Hollon.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to achieve the advantage of being easily mobile.

29. Regarding claim 8, Vong together with Hollon taught the terminal device according to claim 7, as described above. Hollon teaches further comprising: a second operation section for canceling the power saving mode, being disposed in an operable position while the first display section is placed in the closed condition (col. 2, line 65 through col. 3, line 5).

30. Regarding claim 22, Vong taught the device according to claim 20, as described above. Vong does not explicitly disclose wherein information related to a telephone number is displayed on the subordinate display section, and at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal working state, based on the information related to the telephone number displayed on the display section, the processing section performs processing related to the corresponding telephone number.

Hollon teaches a device wherein information related to a telephone number is displayed on the display section, and at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal working state, based on the information related to the telephone number displayed on the subordinate display section, the processing section performs processing related to the corresponding telephone number (col. 1, line 65 through col. 2, line 6 and figure 5). Hollon is in the same field of endeavor as that of Vong in that both are directed toward devices with first and subordinate

displays. The invention of Hollon is directed toward a portable computer having the advantage of being easily mobile.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of both Vong and Hollon before them at the time the invention was made, to modify the terminal device of Vong such that it is implemented in the terminal device of Hollon.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to achieve the advantage of being easily mobile.

31. Regarding claim 23, Vong together with Hollon taught the device according to claim 22, as described above. Hollon teaches further comprising: a telephone directory data in which a user can register a telephone number, wherein information related to the telephone number registered in the telephone directory data is displayed on the subordinate display section, and the processing section originates a call by use of the telephone number (col. 2, lines 3-6, figure 5).

32. Regarding claim 24, Vong together with Hollon taught the device according to claim 22, as described above. Hollon further teaches history information related to a telephone number, comprising a call origination history and/or a call termination history; wherein information related to the telephone number registered in the history information is displayed on the subordinate display section and the processing engine originates a call by use of the telephone number (Hollon further teaches wherein information related to a telephone number of an originating party corresponding to a recorded voice data is displayed on the display section, and the processing section regenerates the voice data corresponding to the information related to the telephone number and the number may be dialed, col. 2, lines 3-6, figure 5).

33. Regarding claim 25, Vong together with Hollon taught the device according to claim 22, as described above. Hollon further teaches wherein information related to a telephone number of an originating party corresponding to a recorded voice data is displayed on the display section, and the processing section regenerates the voice data corresponding to the information related to the telephone number (col. 2, lines 3-6, col. 3, lines 19-22, and figure 5).

34. Regarding claim 27, Vong together with Hollon taught the device according to claim 22, as described above. Claim 27 is further rejected for the same reasons as set forth in the rejection of claim 19 and wherein the processing is now related to a telephone number as taught by Hollon (col. 2, lines 3-6, col. 3, lines 19-22, and figure 5).

35. Regarding claim 28, Vong together with Hollon taught the device according to claim 22, as described above. Hollon teaches further comprising: a telephone directory data in which a user can register a telephone number, wherein information related to the telephone number registered in the telephone directory data is displayed on the subordinate display section, and when a state shift operation is detected by the detection section, the processing section displays on the main display section the telephone directory data contents corresponding to the information displayed on the subordinate display section, at least excluding the information displayed on the subordinate display section (a phone book application, col. 2, lines 3-6, col. 3, lines 19-22, and figure 5).

36. Regarding claim 29, Vong taught the device according to claim 10, as described above. Vong does not explicitly teach further comprising: a folding mechanism by which the device can be opened and closed, wherein the main display section is disposed in a position in which the display contents of the main display section are visible when the folding mechanism is placed in

an open condition, while the display contents of the main display section are invisible when the folding mechanism is placed in a closed condition, the display section is a subordinate display section disposed in a position in which the display contents of the subordinate display section are visible even when the folding mechanism is placed in the closed condition, and the detection section detects an open motion of the folding mechanism from the close condition.

Hollon teaches a folding mechanism by which the device can be opened and closed, wherein the main display section is disposed in a position in which the display contents of the main display section are visible when the folding mechanism is placed in an open condition, while the display contents of the main display section are invisible when the folding mechanism is placed in a closed condition, the display section is a subordinate display section disposed in a position in which the display contents of the subordinate display section are visible even when the folding mechanism is placed in the closed condition, and the detection section detects an open motion of the folding mechanism from the close condition (figures 1 and 2). Hollon is in the same field of endeavor as that of Vong in that both are directed toward devices with first and subordinate displays. The invention of Hollon is directed toward a portable computer having the advantage of being easily mobile.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of both Vong and Hollon before them at the time the invention was made, to modify the terminal device of Vong to use the folding mechanism of Hollon.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to achieve the advantage of being easily mobile.

37. Regarding claims 42-45 and 47-49, Vong together with Hollon taught claimed device therefore together they also teach the claimed program.

38. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vong together with Hollon Jr., U.S. Patent 5,768,164 in further view of Yokota, JP 08-328692 (submitted in IDS dated 7/30/03).

39. Regarding claim 9, Vong together with Hollon taught the terminal device according to claim 7, as described above. Vong and Hollon do not explicitly disclose further comprising: a drive section which enables the first display section being closed in the power saving mode, to open in response to the cancellation operation of the power saving mode.

Yokota disclose a drive section which enables the first display section being closed in the power saving mode, to open in response to the cancellation operation of the power saving mode (lid is made to open in response to application of power to a switch, Constitution of the Patent Abstract). Yokota further provide the advantage of providing improvement of ease of handling (Purpose of the Patent Abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the teachings of Vong, Hollon and Yokota before them at the time the invention was made, to further modify the combination of Vong and Hollon to include the drive section as taught by Yokota.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to provide the advantage of improving the ease of handling in view of the teachings of Yokota.

Allowable Subject Matter

40. Claims 55 and 56 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

41. Applicant's arguments filed 10/31/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

42. Applicant argues in substance, with regard to claims 1-10, 12-30, 32-49 and 51-54 that Vong fails to disclose processing against the URL,..., displayed on the second display section in response to a cancellation operation of the power saving mode, but rather from events such as user events systems messages and email events. The examiner disagrees. Vong teaches that the auxiliary display may be commanded to display information from the Internet, see col. 7, lines 37-43 (displaying information from the internet inherently requires a URL). Further, Vong teaches that the information main display and the auxiliary display units may be swapped based on the detection of an event (col. 8, lines 41-57; which would require executing access processing against the URL corresponding the second display section). The instant application in figures 10, 11, and 12 (as S32 and S40), show that the cancellation of the power saving mode is caused an input. Thus, it appears that there must be some event to trigger a cancellation of the power saving mode in much the same manner as Vong. Therefore, the events of Vong that would cause the cancellation of the power saving mode are interpreted to be the cancellation of the power saving mode to the same extent as the instant application does.

43. Applicant argues in substance with regard to claims 10, 30 and 51 that Vong does not disclose “to obtain information from the displaying information and display the obtained information in a main display.” The examiner disagrees for the same reason above. Specifically, Vong teaches that the information from the second display may be swapped to the main display (col. 8, lines 41-57; swap functionality among the main display and the auxiliary displays).

Conclusion

44. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,466,202 to Suso et al. teaches a cellular phone with a main display and a second display section visible when the main display of the cellular phone is in a closed position.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,073,187 to Jacobs et al. teaches a laptop with a main display and a second display section visible when the main display of the laptop is in a closed position.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James K. Trujillo whose telephone number is (571) 272-3677. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00 am - 5:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rehana Perveen can be reached on (571) 272-3676. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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James K. Trujillo
Primary Examiner, AU 2116
Technology Center 2100

12/27/07

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